FIRST EDITION

Nashville in a Bad The City Sold for Debt

More Deaths from Trichina.

Remarkable Religious Delusion.

Terrible Murder in Washington

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MURDER IN WASHINGTON. Shooting Affair Between Two Well-known Parties-The Wounded Man Lives Only Ten

The Washington Star of last evening says:-About 4 o'clock this morning a homicide took place on E street, between Tenth and Eleventh. young man named William Mackey having been shot by George Henault, son of a liquor merchant in that locality. The death of the wounded man followed in about ten minutes

after the fatal shot was fired.

From the statements made in reference to the affair, it appears that the deceased, with his brother Samuel, James Dougherty, J. M. Par-son, and Christopher McDermott, left the liquordealers' ball a short time before the homicide, and were near the alley running alongside of Henault's house, and William Mackey went into the alley, when young Henault came up and asked him what he was doing. Some words passed, and deceased asked Henault where he was going, to which the latter replied "home, when deceased said he "could get away with him" (Henault), and, it is alleged, struck him, knocking the skin from his nose. Henault then drew his pistol—a small Sharp's four-barrelled weapon—and fired (as alleged), when Mackey was coming towards him, and Mackey fell Officer Aldridge having been attracted by the loud talking from Tenth street, came up just as the shot was fired, and seized Henault, who still elenched the pistol. Officers Duvall, Mardin, Markwood, O'Hare, and others were soon on the spot, and the deceased was carried into the residence of Mr. Henault; and Dr. Walter, who boards in the house, having been awakened by the report of the pistol-shot was soon at the side of the dying man, but could do nothing for him, and he expired in less than ten minutes after the shot was fired. Officer Aldridge took Henault to the Fifth Precinct Station, and Officer Duvall took the witnesses to the same place, while Officer Mardin remained with the deceased, and after his death took the body to the station-house. As soon as the facts became known a very large number of persons gathered about the station-house, anxious to learn the particulars and to see the corpse Coroner Potter was soon at the station, and gave directions to have a jury summoned for 11 o'clock

this morning.

The deceased was a young man, about twentythree years of age, and resided at the corner of Fourth and I streets. He was a bricklayer by trade, and this season has been in the employ ment of Mr. Thomas D. Lewis. He was a mem ber of the Bricklayers' Union, a committee of which have employed Mr. J. W. Plant to take charge of the body, and have called a meeting to-night to make arrangements for the funeral The accused is about eighteen years old, and has been acting as a clerk for his father. Both parties are well known in the city, and the fatal affair is much regretted.

A CITY AT AUCTION.

The Nashville Water-works Sold for Twenty-five Dollars. The Nashville Banner of the 17th instant, has

the following:—
At the last regular term of the United States Circuit Court a number of non-residents ob-tained judgments against the Mayor and the City Council of Nashville to the amount of about \$30,000. To secure the payment of these judgments E. R. Glascock, United States Marshal, levied upon the reservoir, the upper island, and all the property, in fact, held by the city, and on the 3d of last March advertised said property for sale on the 18th day of April.

Mayor Morris forbid the sale, but it never theless went on, and the property was bought in principally by R. McP. Smith, attorney for the plaintiffs, who represented the sum of \$24,159.94. The water-works sold for twenty-five dollars. The purchase of this property at so trifling a sum is accounted for in this way: Colonel John C. Burch, as attorney for F. Hart, had made a previous levy on the property to secure \$30,000 which prevented any other sale from being effected until his client's claims were fully

The Ninth ward engine house and lot sold at \$500; two lots in Edgefield which cost the city \$800 each, at \$1; Belleview school property at \$10: lot conveyed by M. G. L. Claborne for \$4000, at \$1; a plat of lots in Hynes' addition, \$1: Hume school property, \$19,621.

Judge W. F. Cooper, attorney for the corporation, is confident that said sales could be set

aside; that no court had the right to sell any property used by the city. At any rate, let the worst come to the worst, the city would have two years in which to redeem the said property Mayor Morris believes that, should future administrations prove as economical as the present one, the city could be brought out of debt within the next three or four years. All the city wanted was time, and it would come out all

TRICHINA.

It Kills Four Persons in Ballard County, Missouri. Four persons were killed by eating meat in which there was *trichina*, in Ballard county, Mo., last week. The stomach of one of the has been given to experts for examination. The facts of the case are about as follows:-The victims were a German family by the name of Heydaker. It seems a ham was purchased, of which Mr. and Mrs. Heydaker and two of the children ate considerable quantities in a raw state. Soon after Mr. Heydaker was taken sick, and Dr. J. S. Sea was called The doctor did not at first discover anything alarming about the symptoms, but the patient grew worse, until Wednesday evening. when he died. In the meantime, Mrs. Heydaker became ill with similar symptoms. Drs. Jewett and Smith were called in for consultation, but none of them were familiar with the symptoms, nor could afford relief. On Friday Mrs. Heyda dled, and on Saturday the two children who had eaten of the pork died a simi-lar death to that which had taken away the

Thus four persons in all were poisoned by the one fatal meal. The two children—a girl and a boy—were aged respectively about seven and two years. One little girl of an intermedi-ate age—probably about five years—who did not eat the meat, had not been taken sick at last

accounts. From all the circumstances attending the deaths, the physicians are of the opinion that they were occasioned by trichina. The pork which it is supposed contained the trichina was raised in Ballard county and cured in the

-A good pious Methodist in Parkman, Me., plugged his sap trees recently on Saturday to prevent them from running on Sunday.

RELIGIOUS HALLUCINATION.

A Young Man Cuts off His Foot and Dies. The Lancaster Intelligencer says:—A most singular case of religious hallucination, resulting fatally, occurred in East Lampeter township on Saturday last. A young man named Jacob Harnish, about 17 years old, residing near Mid-way, on the Lancaster and Strausburg pike, deliberately cut off his own leg with a hatchet. It appears that for some time past his mind has been deeply exercised on the subject of religion, and he has spent his spare moments in reading

On Saturday morning he worked on the farm as usual, and at noon unhitched his team, put the horses in the stable, threw some hay down from the mow, and told another lad to feed the horses. He then went to the woodyard, took off the boot and stocking from his right foot, and, laying it across a log, deliberately cut it off above the ankle by striking it three heavy blows with a sharp hatchet. He then picked up the dissected foot, threw it away, and com-posedly sat down on the log. His mother, who was not far off, witnessed the operation, but had not the remotest idea of his intention until it was too late to prevent it. His father, who was on the farm, was immediately summoned, and seeing his son bleeding to death, asked, him why he committed the act. In reply he said he had done it in obedience to the command of the Saviour, who has said, "If thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut them off and cast them from thee; it is better for thee to enter into life halt or maimed, rather than hav-ing two hands or two feet to be cast into everlasting fire. Surgical aid was procured as soon as possible, chloroform was administered by Drs. D. Musser, Jacob Musser, and Jacob Weaver, and every effort made to save the young man's life, but the fearful loss of blood from the dissevered arteries had been such that he died shortly after the arrival of the surgeons.

While the surgeons were operating the effect of the chloroform passed off, and young Harnish awakening, looked at the mangled limb without showing any signs of pain. He told Dr. Musser before he died that he was sorry for what he had done, though he thought at the time he was doing right. Until the commission of the present act he has never been suspected of any tendency to insanity or monomania. His parents are very intelligent, respectable, and pious people, belonging to the new religious denomination known as New Mennonites. We have not heard in what manner or for what reason deceased supposed his foot to have

GENERALITIES.

A Laconic Pickpocket.

A gentleman, while riding in Baltimore last week upon the rear platform of a city passenger car, which was somewhat crowded, was relieved in an adroit manner of his portemonnaie, containing a considerable amount of money. All search, which he instituted later in the day, upon discovering his loss, proved unavailing.
On Monday the pocketbook, minus the money,
but containing the following laconic note, written upon a scrap of dirty brown paper, the whole tied up in a bit of newspaper, with one of the gentleman's cards outside, was placed in his hands by a boy. The lad was closely questioned, but could give no other account of the parcel except that a man whom he had never seen before had given him a quarter to deliver it. Accompanied by the boy the gentleman went in search of the man, but was unable to find him:-

"I send your pocketbook having uzed the lush wich com in good time as i vos broke ded tother stuff ant no good to me and you kan hev it good by me gone to New York. No matter hoo." The First Woman Ever Placed on Trial in New York for Bigamy.

Catharine Corcorane was arraigned in the

General Sessions yesterday on charge of bigamy. Jonn Cantlon, the second husband of Catharine, swears that he was married to the prisoner on the 12th of March, 1869, by the Rev. Father Curran, of St. Andrew's, and that Edward Cantlon and a few others witnessed the ceremony. About two months ago he was informed by Philip Cantlon that one Alfred Gould had been to his house inquiring for his wife, who was the prisoner. When she met Gould she was heard to exclaim:-"Why, Alfred, is this you? thought you were dead. I have got married. never thought I should hear of you again. Gould and the prisoner were married in November, 1864, but he was engaged in the United States naval service, and, as a consequence, was away from his wife a considerable time. says that he always sent her money, which she says she never received, and she adds that she never heard of him for four years. Both husbands, after consultation, agreed to appeal to the courts. The prisoner had an infant in her arms. The District Attorney was not ready to proceed to trial, and the case went over.

BURLINGAME.

The Corpse to go by Boat to Fall River To-Day.

The steamship Silesla, which arrived at Hoboken late yesterday afternoon, brought the re-mains of the Hon. Anson Burlingame. Owing to the lateness of the hour the coffin was left on board until to-day, when it is to be escorted to the Boston boat. The New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday appointed a Committee of Escort to attend the corpse from the steamer to the Boston boat.

The Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, the Governor's staff, and a committee of citizens from Boston, will accompany the remains to Messrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, Moses H. Grinnell, and George Opdyke are the Com-mittee of Arrangements on behalf of the Chamber. The Committee of Escort will meet in the Custom House barge office at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and a revenue cutter will take them There the remains are to be taken on board the cutter and transferred to the steamer Providence, of the Fall River line, there to be taken in charge by General Cham-berlain and Major Capello, of Governor Clatlia's staff. Cambridge and Chelsea will unite with Boston in doing honors to the remains.

Mr. E. Livermore Burlingame, who came with his father's body, has brought a plaster cast of the great Ambassador's face, taken immediately after death. The funeral services are to be performed in

Mount Auburn Cemetery on Saturday. The body is placed in a leaden coffin, encased in rosewood, which is covered with black velvet, on which is a plate bearing an inscription. These coffins are again enclosed in a hard-some wooden box. Their weight is upwards of

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.
LONDON, April 20-11-30 A. M.—Consols for money.

ANTWERP, April 20.—Petroleum opened quiet but

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, April 20—2 P. M.—American securities ulet: United States 5-20s of 1862, 88½; of 1865, old, Stacks 6-208 of 1608, 59%, of 1608, 69%, of 1608, of 1608,

-An Irishman, sent to the Wisconsin State Prison, was asked what trade he preferred to learn. He said that if it was all the same to them he proferred to be a sailor.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Great Spring Freshet.

Discoveries of New Iron Fields

Ohio Legislators at the Capital.

The Supreme Court and Legal Tenders.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Legal-Tender Cases.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, April 20.-In the Supreme Court of the United States this morning, Mr. Chatfield, of the counsel for the appellants in the cases of Latham and Deming against the United States, declared that the appellants had determined their own appeals in these cases, and, therefore, moved to dismiss them, and filed and, therefore, moved to dismiss them, and filed a notice of withdrawal. There were present Attorsey-General Hoar for the United States, and Messrs. Chatfield, McPherson, and Merri-man for the appellants. The Hon. Clarkson S. Potter was also in Court by leave, to discuss the legal-tender question if heard. After the motion was made to dismiss, Attorney-General Hoar expressed his opposition to it; but desired, in case the Court concluded to dismiss these appeals, to grant the motion he made last week to Mr. Potter's case-that of Hepburn vs. Griswold-which was still undecided.

He urged that the argument ought to be heard involving so many important interests, and espe-cially in view of the fact that the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution has been ratified. The Legal-tender act of Congress, and the validity of this issue of the public debt, to the full measure of its statutory qualities, could no

Justices Miller and Bradley suggested doubts as to the rights of the appellants to withdraw the appeals, and asked for a conference. After a brief conversation among the judges the Chief Justice announced that the court would retire for consulta-

tion, which they accordingly did.

They returned in a few minutes, when the Chief Justice said the motion to dismiss the appeal was unanimously concurred in by the Court as the absolute right of the parties, and he at the same time announced that the Court had determined to deny the motion of the Attorney-General for a rehearing in the Hepburn and Griswold case. This is the case in which the Court heretofore decided that the Legal-tender act is invalid as to contracts made be-

hearing was desired was that none of the four judges now on the bench who concurred in the opinien in that case desired to have the case re-heard under the rule of the court, without the con-

neard under the rule of the court, without the con-sent of some one of the judges who cencurred in the decision of a case, it could not be reheard. Justice Bradley said according to the practice to which he had been accustomed, an appeal or writ of error could not be dismissed without the consent of the other party; but as the practice of the Supreme the other party; but as the practice of the Supreme Court was otherwise he had yielded a cheerful concurrence. The refusal to rehear leaves the decision as it was heretefore made in the Hepburn-Griswold

In one of these two appeal cases withdrawn, that of O. B. & O. S. Latham vs. the United States, the Court of Claims had ruled, as a conclusion of law, that the United States notes offered to and received by the claimants were a legal tender in payment of any debt due the claimant in the premises, whether due under the special contracts set forth in or in any other manner whatsoever. The contract" above referred to were contracts in which the Secretary of the Treasury in the years 1855 and 1856 agreed on behalf of the United States to pay to the Lathams good and lawful money of the coin of

As above stated, upon the calling of these cases this morning, the counsel for the appellants, instead of proceeding to argue in support of their appeals, moved to dismiss the same, and the motion was allowed, so that the judgment of the Court of Claims, including the points above stated, remains undis-turbed as a valid judgment of the law of the laud,

The Ohlo Delegation. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 20 .- The members of the Ohio Legislature, with their friends, are com-fortably quartered at various hotels, and are creating quite a sensation. At 10 o'clock this morning they proceeded in a body to the White House, accompanied by Senators Sherman and Thurman and Congressmen from Ohio. Arriving at the East Room, they were first introduced to Senators Thurman and Sherman by General Schenck.

The President, with Secretary Cox, made his appearance about half-past 10, when the members of the Legislature were severally introduced by Senator Sherman and General Schenck. After shaking hands with the President they were conducted through the Executive Mansion by General Dent. They then made the tour of the public buildings and were introduced to various members of the Cabinet, winding up with a visit to the Capitol. During the morning they were photographed in groups, by Brady, at gallery on Pennsylvania avenue.

This evening receptions will be given in their honor by Senator Sherman, General Schenck, and General Sherman. To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, they will take boat and proceed to Mount Vernon. In the evening, after returning from Moust Veruon, they will be given a grand reception at the Masonic Temple by the Ohio State Association. The members of the Legislature are pronounced a fine-looking body of men, and they are behaving themselves with great dignity and decorum.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION. Senate.

Washington, April 20.-Mr. Chandler asked unanimous consent to appoint an evening session

unanimous consent to appoint an evening session for this evening, for the consideration of business from the Committee on Commerce.

Several Senators objected.

John Sherman announced the presence in the city of the members of the Legislature and other officers of the State of Ohio, and moved to extend to them the privilege of the floor to-day. So ordered.

Bills were introduced and referred, as follows:—

By Mr. Fenton, to incorporate the Pacific Sub-

Bills were introduced and referred, as follows:

By Mr. Fenton, to incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company, and to facilitate telegraphic communication between America and Asia,
By Mr. Harris, for the better organization of the
United States District Court of Louisiana. By Mr. Gilbert, authorizing a mail steamship service between the port of Cedar Keys, Florida, and

Havana, Cuba.

By Mr. Ramsey, authorizing the Southern Minnesets Railroad Company to connect its line with the Northern Pacific Railroad. By Mr. Casserly, to create an additional land dis-

trict in California.

The subject of mail steamship service between San Francisco and Australia was discussed as to whether the consideration of postage or the commercial importance of the enterprise should take precedence in the reference of the bill.

Mr. Casserly gave notice of his intention to move for a data committee on the subject.

for a joint committee on the subject.

Without action on the subject the Senate, at one o'clock, took up the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. House.

Mr. Beaman, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Post Office Appropriation bill, and was made the special order for Tuesday next. It appropriates \$24,110,093 from the Post Office revenues, and \$725,000 out of the Treasury, including the following principal items:—

For inland mail transportation, \$18,506,893; for transportation of foreign mails, \$450,000; for the payment of postmasters, \$5,000,000; for the pay-

ment of clerks in post offices, \$2,300,000; for the pay of letter sarriers, \$1,000,000; for postage stamps and cavelopes, \$025,000; for mail bags and mail bag catchers, \$140,000; for advertising, with provise that the Washington papers shall not be paid for ad-vertising mail routes, except in Virginia and Mary-land, \$40,000.

vertising mail routes, except in Virginia and Maryland, \$40,000.

For miscellaneous payments, including foreign balances, \$50,000; for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, \$500,000; for steamship service between the United States and Brazil, \$150,000; for steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, \$75,000.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) called attention to several changes of votes yesterday on the apportionment bill. He thought the practice a very dangarous one, and he suggested that the subject should be referred to the Committee on Rules. So ordered.

Mr. Wilkinson introduced a bill for the improvement of the water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wiscon-

Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, Referred to the Committee on

Commerce.

Mr. Sargent offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Coinage to inquire into the expediency of directing the mints of the United States to make and issue a new silver coin of the current value of twenty cents. Adopted. Mr. Willard, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions reported a bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812. Recom-

Mr. Stevens presented the petition of 'forty-seven employes of the Navy Department, praying that their salaries may not be taxed when other incomes

are exempt.

Mr. Maynard introduced a bill for the better establishment of certain claims. Referred.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill to reduce the duties on imports. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. It provides that from and after the 80th of June, 1870, there shall be a reduction of ten per cent. on all duties imposed by laws then in force upon goods wares, and merchandise imported from foreign countries into the United States, except spirituous, malt and vinous liquors and their compounds, and tobacco, snuff and cigars.

compounds, and tobacco, shuff and cigars.

The House then proceeded to vote on the resolution to admit J. H. Sypher to a seat as Representative from the First Congressional District of Louisians. At the close of the roll call there was a majority of

three against the resolution, but one Republican member changed his vote, and three or four others, who had not voted in the affirmative, among them Mr. Farnsworth, who said that he had not ex-amined the report, but that he was willing to follow The recommendation of the committee.

The Speaker reminded Mr. Farnsworth that as an old member of the House he must be aware that his

remarks were out of order.

Mr. Farnsworth—It is not out of order to vote aye.

The Speaker—It is out of order to state the reason

The vote was then announced—yeas, 78; nays, 78.
Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) moved to reconsider the vote, but as he had not voted with the majority it was not in order for him to make that motion.

Mr. Stevenson moved to reconsider and lay it on the table, but as Mr. Brooks demanded the yeas and

nays Mr. Sevenson withdrew his motion.

The Speaker called upon Mr. Sypher to come forward and take the oath. ward and take the oath.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) objected to Sypher being sworn in, on the ground that he was not a resident of Louisiana, but of Pennsylvania.

The Speaker—The action of the House precludes

all further objection.

Mr. Brooks—I also object on the ground that a bargain has been made with Mr. Sypher by the iron interests of Pennsylvania to have his vote on that

interests of Pennsylvania to have his vote on that side.

The Speaker.—If the gentleman is present in the hall he is entitled to be sworn in.

Mr. Cox.—I rise to a question of privilege. I hold in my hand a protest that is being signed by members on this side of the House against the admission of Mr. Sypher, and I ask to have it read.

Mr. Stevenson.—I object; the gentlemen have given their protest and their vote.

The Speaker.—The adoption of the resolution by the House precludes all further action, except a motion to reconsider.

Mr. Cox.—I humbly submit that in matters of an extraordinary nature it is the custom in parliamen-

extraordinary nature it is the custom in parliamen-tary bodies to allow a protest to be entered. Mr. Stevenson.—At the proper time I shall not

object.
The Speaker—A protest to go on the journal may be entered at any time a week hence as well as now if there be no objection. If there be an objection it cannot be entered. Mr. Cox-Then I will withdraw it for the present

Mr. Cox—Then I will want and have it signed.

Mr. Jones (Ky.), in order to gain time to have the protest signed, moved the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays. The House refused to adjourn-45 to 102.

Mr. Moore (Ill.) moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted, Mr. Stevenson moved to lay the motion to recon-

The motion to reconsider was not laid on the table—yeas 79, nays 83—and the question recurred on reconsidering the vote.

The Senate substitute for the Georgia bill was re-

ceived at this time, and Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved to refer it to the Reconstruction Committee, but Mr. Bingham (Ohio) objected, and it went to the Speak-

FROM THE STATE.

BEDFORD, April 20.—General George B McClellan and a number of leading iron manufacturers arrived at this place yesterday for the purpose of examining the recent discoveries of vast iron deposits in this vicinity. The location of extensive iron manufactories is in contemplation. The General and his party will spend several days in the county.

The Freshet on the Lehigh. Special Despatch to The Reening Telegraph. EASTON, April 20 .- Ten days at most will put the canals in this section in order. The guard bank at this place is not injured further than was yesterday reported. The water is still very high, but is steadily falling.

The Miners' Strike and the Freshet. MAUCH CHUNK, April 20 .- It is reported here that the miners at Audenried have struck, demanding \$3, while the operators offer but \$2:50. WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 20 .- The rise in the

river on Monday night carried away about 4,000,000 feet of legs from the dam at Tobeyhanna, a station on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad. A bridge was also damaged, so that trains were badly delayed. Travel on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad is interrupted by land slides. The Monday evening passenger train from New York was delayed seven hours. The Susquehanna is now falling slowly.

The miners at Plymouth still refuse to load

the Reading Railroad cars.

FROM NEW YORK. Suicide at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, April 20 .- George Mulliner, a citizen of Fairport, in this county, committed suicide last night at the Clinton House, in this city, by taking laudanum. He was suffering from nervous trouble, which brought on temporary aberration of the mind. The Freshet in Albany.

ALBANT, April 20 .- The freshet here is inreasing and the water this morning covers Broadway, from Hudson to South Ferry streets. Hundreds of basements and cellars are flooded and the entire lumber district is inundated. The water on the dock is from 7 to 10 feet deep, and great difficulty is experienced by steamers in effecting landings. A bridge erected for the purpose was carried away by the steady rising of the water. The flats above the city are all flooded and also those below the city. No heavy losses have yet been reported.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York April 20.—Cotton firmer, with sales of 1000 bales middling upland at 23%c., and held higher. Flour—State and Western firmer, with a fair demand; Southern is without decided change. Wheat a shade firmer but very quiet; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.08@1.10; winter red Western, \$1.22@1.25; white State, \$1.75 for extra choice. Corn leas active but without decided change; new mixed Western, \$1.14 @1.15. Oats firm; State, 70c.; Western, 62c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork steady; mess, 27.62%; prime, \$20.50@21. Lard quiet; steam, 15%@15%c. Whisky firmer at \$1.08.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Woman Suffrage Defeated in Massachusetts. Boston, April 20.—The House, after a lengthy debate, rejected, by a vote of 135 to 68, the proposed amendment to the Constitution enabling women to vote and hold office.

The Rise in the Merrimac. LOWELL, April 20 .- The Merrimac river is higher than at any time since 1852. Otis Allen's drive of logs has broken away and the booms and much lumber will be lost. There is back-

water in most of the mills.

Freshet in Maine.

Saco, April 20.—The greatest freshet since 1848 now prevails here, and the river is probably higher now than it was then. Four bridges and several of the principal streets are impassable. A large number of houses have been vacated, the occupants leaving in boats. The water power machine ship is shut down, and only part of the Laconia corporation can run. Hobson has forty acres of logs held by one boom, which thus far holds. If it breaks nothing can save the bridges, saw-mills, and many houses along the river. The storm still continues and the river is rising.

Serious Accident.

Concord, April 20.—A freight conductor named Shipley, on the Boston and Nashua Rallroad, was severely, and it is feared fatally, injured to-day by stepping into an opening in the bridge at Lowell, while arranging his train.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The District Attorneyship-To-day's Proceed

The District Attorneyship—To-day's Proceedings—Continuation of the Argument on the Motion for a Re-examination of the Figures.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Alisson, Ludlow, Peirce, and Passon.

The turn that this case took yesterday by the disavowal on the part of Mr. Gibbons of any answer to Mr. Sheppard's petitions, left the matter to be discussed upon those petitions alone, and to this counsel addressed themselves to-day.

Mr. McMurtrie, on behalf of Mr. Gibbons, proceeded to reply to Mr. Hagert. He said the two questions of this case were whether the judgment of this court given in October last was final, and if so, whether there was any power in this court to redress an error or grievance committed in that

of this court given in October last was final, and it so, whether there was any power in this court to redress an error or grievance committed in that judgment. The first point he thought he would prove affirmatively, and the latter negatively.

It was matter of regret that the records of our court had fallen into such a loose state as at present existed, and as was exhibited yesterday. Here the record showed that a final judgment was given by this court in October last, and there was not a single entry in the records to show that any step whatever had been taken in it since then. In fact, counsel had a right to suppose that an actual crime had been committed by somebody in falsifying the record, which was only corrected by the recollection of the judges themseives and counsel in the case. Having cited numerous authorities to prove the finality of the judgment, and the impotence of the court to interfere with it afterwards, Mr. McMurtrie then said that by taking out a writ of certiorari before presenting the petition for a rehearing, Mr. Sheppard had walved his right to call upon the court to correct their mistakes.

The petition purported to ask only for the correctakes.

The petition purported to ask only for the correc-

tion of simple, plain, palpable slips upon the face of the judgment, but in truth the object was a rehear-ing of the cause. The first petition gave as the result of a most thorough examination of the record that Mr. Sheppard's majority was 44 votes; a month later it was said in another petition to be 19, and before the ink was dry upon it two more were dis-covered and tacked on at the end of the petition, covered and tacked on at the end of the petition, and after the jurat; and in order to discover the truth of these conflicting calculations the whole case would have to be gone into again. And Mr. Sheppard, in effect, went further: he asked the Court to review and to reverse the principles upon which they at first decided, and this the Court surely would not do. Then what was at issue in the case? Nothing whatever except the matter contained in the petition. And of which petition was there anything at issue? for the second appears to abandon the first. The petitions asked the Court to reverse that which it took a year to do, and certainly the person who asked such year to do, and certainly the person who asked such a thing should be required to point out with particularity that which was called error. Otherwise the whole case would have to be reopened, and this six months after the judgment, with the Judge who pronounced it no longer a member of the Court, and his place filled by one who how nothing of the case, and never read a word of the evidence. As Mr. Sheppard's last petition claimed a majority of 17, if these could be upset, no doubt the judgment would not be disturbed. As to the 36 naturalized votes which were counted by Judge Brewster for Mayor Fox and not for the other respondents, in face of the fact that they had been counted in one case and not counted in six, how could it be said that the failure to count was a mis-

take?

After final judgment in this court the gentleman who asked the Court to reverse it had, upon the clearest, best established rules, waived his right to have this question investigated by taking out his writ of certiorari, and after this, without withdrawing his certiorari, he appeared before the Court making this singular degrand.

making this singular demand.

But upon that demand, an examination of the evidence and principles of law upon which the Court decided in October would show that those nineteen errors fell to the ground and left the judgment as it Mr. Mann followed for Mr. Gibbons, saying that

he thought this case susceptible of as clear and fair solution as any case ever before the Court. He doubted not that a just and right result could be obtained under this evidence by the application of true and just principles. That the principles enunciated by the Court were right, no one who looked at them properly could for a moment question.

ciated by the Court were right, no one who looked at them properly could for a moment question.

Looking at the opinion as read by Judge Brewster, though the principles of law were undoubtedly correct, yet the arithmetic was a matter about which there had arisen doubts and questions, which were honestly meant. When the Court undertook to purge a particular poll and to state those votes which were to be thrown out, perhaps none of the figures used in those statements were critically correct. Almost the only thing before the Court was the petition.

the petition.

Taking up the petition and the errors therein specified, Mr. Mann proceeded to explain from the evidence the method by which Judge Brewster arrived at his results, according to the rules of computation furnished by the respondent's counsel, and the same that had been used in these cases for years as he waintained. vears, as he maintained.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, April 20, 1870.

There is no material change in the main features of the money market. The supply of funds is large and quite in excess of wants, tending to precipitate a decline in the rates both for call and time loans. The outflow of convente from the city is continuous. currency from the city is quite trifling for the middle of spring, and it is difficult to account for the fact that the farmers, with the low prices obtained for their last year's crops, and with a large proportion yet unmarketed, are able to prosecute their spring business without pro-ducing even a ripple on the current of the money

Call loans are dull and quite easy at 5 to 6 per cent., chiefly the former, and discounts are equally quiet at 6 to 7 per cent., the bulk of the

transactions being at 634.

The gold market opened dull and rather weak, with sales at 11834, but advancing before noon up to 1131. In Government bonds the transactions are

quite light and prices weak, in sympathy with At the Stock Board there was a revival of activity, and prices were stronger. In State securities there were sales of the war loan at

securities there were sales of the war loan at 102½. City sixes were quite steady, with sales of the new issues at 102¾. Lehigh Gold Loan advanced, selling at 92¾.

There was a brisk demand for Reading Railroad, with large sales at 49½@49½; Pennsylvania Railroad was rather weak, opening at 58½ and selling down to 58½; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 55¾; and Catawissa preferred at 37½.

In Canal shares the chief attraction was Lehigh, which advanced 136; sales up to 3336 Among the miscellaneous stocks the only sale was in Manufacturers' Bank at 3014. JAY COOKS & Co. quote Government securities as follows: U. S. 6s of 1881, 114% (3114%; 5-20s of 1882, 112% (3112%; do., 1866, 110% (3111)%; do., 1866, 1113/6

Canal shares the chief attraction was

111%; do., July, 1865, 109%@109%; do. do., 1867, 109%@110%; 1868, 110@110%; do., 10-408, 100%@106%; Cur. da, 111% bid. Gold, 113%; MESERS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. de of 1861, 114%@114%; 6-208 of 1862, 112@112%; do. 1864, 110%@109%; do. 1865, 111%@111%; do., July, 1866, 109%@109%; do., July, 1861, 110@110%; do., July, 1868, 110@110%; do., July, 1868, 110%. 110% (do., July, 1868, 110%. 109%@109%; do., July, 1867, 110@110%; do., July, 1868, 110%. 110% (do., July, 1868, 110%. 100%. do., July, 1867, 110%. 100%. MABE & LANDER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—
10-00 A. M. 113% (11-55 M. 113% (do., July, 113%) PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Heraid.

"Should the duliness which now prevails in Wall street continue for any great length of time longer it will drive many of the brokers to seek other ways of procuring a livelihood. Although it is the middle of the season—when activity and excitement in stocks and securities are the rule and custom—the Stock Exchange is as dull as in midsummer, when the 'bulls' and 'bears' are disporting themselves in the country or at the seaside. To-day the markets were almost unrufiled.

"The money market was easy at six per cent,'on stocks and five per cent, on Governments. Com-

stocks and five per cent, on Governments. Com-mercial paper was in limited supply, and the de-mand moderate at seven to eight and a half per cent, for the various grades of prime double name accept-

for the various grades of prime double name acceptances.

"Foreign exchange opened weak in the absence of
a demand for to-morrow's steamer, but strengthened with the decline in gold, and became active
and closed firm at the rates quoted yesterday. In
the correlative influences of gold and exchange it
should be remembered that weak gold naturally
makes strong exchange, and hence the spectacle
which surprised so many buyers of gold this afternoon, of lower gold with higher exchange,

"The gold market was hammered by the bears
early in the day, and later became weak, moving in
direct opposition to exchange, as above narrated.
Despite the buying of gold, which strengthened exchange, the market was heavy and was freely sold by

change, the market was heavy and was freely sold by some of the larger operators, the price declining from 118% @118%. The bulls were without their usual from 1183(6.1183). The buils were without their usual courage, whatever the reason, whether they feared the prepayment of the May interest or apprehended that at the Government sale to-morrow Secretary Boutwell would authorize the acceptance of bids for more than the million advertised, the Treasury baisnce being sufficiently large to authorize an increase of the gold sales. The cash gold was again scarce to-day, and it is said the 'buils' have hypothecated it with the insurance companies, paying themselves seven per cent. gold for the money advanced upon it.

"The Government market was strong in the face of the decline of gold, which affected prices to the extent of only an eighth to a quarter per cent. There is a quiet buying movement on the part of private investors and some of the banks, but the market shares the general duliness of the period."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 20 .- The Flour market is without change, the demand being limited to the immediate requirements of the home consumers, who purchased 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$437%@ 4-62%; extras at \$4-75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5-25@5-75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5-25@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5-50@ 6 25; and fancy brands at \$6 50@7 50, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from at \$4 75@5. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, but we continue yesterday's quotations. Sales of 1500 bushels red at \$1 30@1 33. Rye may be quoted at

\$1.05. Corn is in small supply, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$1.18@1.20. Oats are somewhat firmer; \$500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 62@64c., the latter rate for light. Nothing doing in Barley or Barley Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quer-

Citron at \$27 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active, and the sales are in small lots at \$9.25@9.50 for inferior and shoice.

Timothy may be quoted at \$6.25@7.25.

Whisky has again advanced. 25 barrels iron-bound Western sold at \$1.07.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimere Produce Market.

Baltimore, April 20.—Cotton quiet at 22½@22½C.

Flour very firm and higher in low and medium grades; Howard Street superfine, \$5@5.25; do. extra, \$5.50@6.25; do. family, \$6.50@7.50; City Mills superfine, \$4.676@9; Western superfine, \$4.75@5; do. family, \$6.75@9; Western superfine, \$4.75@5; do. extra, \$5.25 @5.75; do. family, \$6@6.76. Wheat firm; Maryland red, \$1.45@150; Pennsylvania, \$1.32@1.25. Corn in active demand; white, \$1.18@1.14; yellow, \$1.14. Oats firm at 64@66c. Rye steady at \$1.05@1.12. Mess Pork quiet at \$29. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16c.; clear do., 16½@17c.; shoulders, 18c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 16½@17c. Whisky firm at \$1.06 @1.07.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAPRIL 20

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship W. H. Moody, Hilton, Antwerp, L. Westergaard

& Co. Steamer Empire, Nelson, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P.Clyde & Co. Ster Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Str Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Norw. brig Mai, Hansen, Reval, L. Westergaard & Co. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of

barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr. Br. bark Pawnee, Anker, 60 days from Dublin, with scrap from to W. Brockle—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co. Sth inst., lst. 26, long. 67, spoke bark Lord Clarendon, from Buenos Ayres for New York, 70 days out.

days out. Ital, bark Marianna Galatola, Santillo, 103 days Ital. bark Marianna Galatola, Santillo, 103 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to issae Jeanes & Co. Brig Herald, Hansen, 9 days from Sagua, with molasses to Issae Hough & Morris.

Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, 15 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. Morris Waln & Co.

Schr R. P. Reynard, Huntley, 16 days from Sagua, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, 2 days from New Bedford, with oil to Hastings & Co.

Schr John Lancaster, Williams, from Providence. Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from New Bedford. Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Ciyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamship Centipede, Doughty, hence, at New York yesterday. Reports, 18th inst., Absecom bearing W., 10 miles distant, passed schr Wm. Allen, of Philadelphia, aunk, her foremast standing several feet above the water. As she now lies in the track of vessels coming from the southward some means should be taken to destroy the wreck, or it may cause some serious disaster. cause some serious disaster.

Schrs Eliza and Rebecca, Barrett, and S. J. Bright, Shaw, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.

Schr Mary McKee, Sharp, at Gibraitar 29th uit., from Palermo, and cleared for Philadelphia.